

Weekly Gazette.

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DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TWELVE PAGES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Robert Edwards is not authorized to
take subscriptions or transact any business
whatsoever for THE GAZETTE, and no re-
ceipt signed by him will be recognized
by this office.STRIKERS, anarchists, floods, cyclones
and politicians all seem determined to
make the year 1886 one of dire remem-
brance.The Alliance cotton-yard is a big thing
for Fort Worth as well as the farmers.
It means good to our retail trade and in-
dependence of weak markets to our cot-
ton producers.The dark-lantern combination may
nominate, but what will the old life-long
Democrats say, who were seduced into the
alliance by being told that it was
non-political. This war is on Democracy.The Alliance cotton-yard and flouring
mill have been located at Fort Worth.
This means a boom for our retail trade.
Now, let town and country unite in an
effort to secure macadamized roads.
There is millions in it for both merchant
and farmer.Will those gentlemen who declare
themselves to be Democrats, provided
the Democracy is honest, please inform
the party who is to be the judge of its
honesty, and by whose standard its
honesty is to be weighed.A CHICAGO man was expelled from the
board of trade for the simple offense of
reporting purchases to customers at a
higher price than made, and of sales at a
lower price. The millennium may not be
so far off as some people think.Now, that he is a candidate once more
for governor, the Old Alcide ought to
issue a revised edition of his book on
Texas, and remove his dead line several
degrees westward. The farmers are en-
croaching on the territory the O. A. con-
sist of to call-raising.When the state alliance falls down on
the democrats who have crept into a
noble order and are trying to pervert it
to base uses, the real work of the alliance
will then truly begin. The Farmers' al-
liance will yet prove a grand blessing to
its membership and good to all.BRITISH capital invested in the cattle
business in this country amounts to \$20,-
000,000. That amount has not been in-
creased by any additions since 1881, as
the business has failed to return the divi-
dends that for awhile attracted so much
foreign money to this country.SUCCEED the state alliance decides that
sub-alliances cannot take part, as such,
in political scrambles without forfeiting
their charters, what will be done in this
country? Will the alliances withdraw
their ticket or allow their charters to be
called in? It seems pretty certain that
they will have to do one or the other if
the state alliance acts as its highest or-
ders say it will.DEMOCRATS who have joined either the
Alliance or Knights of Labor are under
no obligation whatever to follow the be-
hest of the office-seekers who are seeking
the destruction of those two orders. THE
GAZETTE is an organ of the Alliance and of
the Democratic party. The recalcitrants
who have tried to injure the Democratic
party and the Alliance will lose their
charters. This is a threat, not a predic-
tion.MR. DAWES, grand state lecturer of the
Farmers' alliance, says that the grand
state alliance will revoke the charters of
those sub-alliances that go actively into
politics. Taking away their charters will
not prevent the former members from
taking part in politics, but it will prevent
them taking part as members
of the alliance. As citizens they have
the same rights now that they have when
their charters are called in.TARRANT county notes with much
pleasure the favorable consideration of
Mr. Collier's candidacy in other sections
of the state. Mr. Collier is a practical
educator and a thorough Texan, and he
will give Texas an administration of the
state school system that will be satisfac-
tory to the teachers who do the work and
to the people who pay the money. John
Collier is competent to fill the place, and
Tarrant county takes great pride in his
growing strength as a candidate.

Nobody outside the order has any in-
terest in the doings of a secret organiza-
tion as long as it acts only upon and for
its members; but when it goes beyond this
limit, and proposes to control the
public through political channels, that
public has a right to learn the secret
workings of the order. A caucus system
whose decision binds not only the parties
to it, but others who are excluded from
taking a part in it, is a system foreign to
the spirit of this government.

If Democracy is a failure, disband it.
If Democracy be a living, vital eternal
principle of self-government, then meet
every attack upon it by organization.
Democracy has lived too long in the
land, resisted too many efforts to throttle
it, to now bow meekly to a death-warrant
read in the light of a dark-lantern
by men who represent anything and
everything that ever had a political
being in this country. Some of the men
who support the dark lantern ticket have
been fighting Democracy all their lives.
To your tents, oh, Israel.

MR. GOODNIGHT does not like the lease law,
and says it robs the state of hundreds of
thousands of dollars annually. No man in Texas
or out of it is better qualified by experience to
approximate the losses to the state by reason
of the violation of the law, and it may be
said that few men are more greatly benedi-
cted by its open violation than Mr. Goodnight
himself.—Austin Call.

If Mr. Goodnight said that he was op-
posed to the lease law, he has changed his
mind very much since last fall, when,
in an interview published in the Dallas
News, he upheld the lease law as the
best measure for the protection of cattle-
men that had ever been devised.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal asserts
that "high license has exerted a most ex-
cellent influence on the morals of the
community wherever tried. It brings the
liquor traffic under better control. It
removes many temptations from the weak
and stumbling. It increases the revenue
of the government, and relieves to that
extent the productive energies of the
people. It is a very intelligent solution
of a vexed social problem. Intemper-
ance is an evil which has reached fearful
proportions, and the people intend to deal
with it in some way or other."

THE Waco Day says of the opposition
ticket in Tarrant county: "This is throw-
ing down the gauntlet to the Democrats
and defying them to pick it up. If the old
party fails to come to time on this bold
challenge, it will be false to its tradi-
tions—first, because the new combination
works by secret methods, which the
Democrats denounce; and second, be-
cause it goes outside the Democratic
party for the most prominent candidate
on its ticket." The Day may stake its
bottom dollar that the Democracy of Tar-
rant county will never take a dare from
such a source.

IN CHICAGO, three or four years ago,
the socialists polled 15,000 votes. They
elected one state senator and three mem-
bers of the other house. The great mass
of them are Germans, Poles and Bohemians.
They have, however, not much
hold on the Irish or English, or the
native American element, albeit they are
reinforced by ignorance wherever it is
found. But the experience within the past
month has shown conclusively that we
have been too free to admit them. It is
time to call for a halt. No other country
in the world would consent to be an
asylum for a dangerous class. If it is
unconstitutional to prohibit their coming
here, why amend the constitution. That
celebrated document was framed 100
years ago to "insure domestic tranquility,
provide for the common defense and se-
cure the blessings of liberty." When it
falls to accomplish its beneficent purpose
let it be changed. We have now all the
socialists, anarchists, nihilists and for-
eigners who are opposed to the spirit of
American institutions that we can take
care of, unless there is an awakening of
helpful American sentiment.

RAILROADS AND BUSINESS RE-
VIVAL.

Railroad building is more active now
than it has been since 1881, when more
miles were added to the railway system
of the country than in any year, before or
since. Contracts have been let for 7000
miles, and the year is not half
gone. Competent authorities estimate
the probable mileage of the year at 10,
000.

Texas is more than doing her part of
this great work. Every town in the state
of any considerable importance is alert
for another road, and the most substan-
tial encouragement is given to them.
Fort Worth, of course, easily stands at
the head, but she has many imitators in
railroad enterprise, and it may fairly be
said that the whole state is on a railroad
boom. Old towns that have been
buried in the undisturbed dust of a
decade are waking and crying
for railroad connections, and the cry
is practically supplemented with of-
fers of large bonuses and subsidies.
Already standing fifth among the states in
the order of the number of miles of rail-
roads, Texas will, when the roads now
projected are completed, stand but one
or two from the head, and before many
years will head the list.

The best thing about this revival of
railroad building does not lie in the ex-
tension of transportation facilities alone,
but in the fact that it is the symptom of
a recovery from the financial depression of
the last two or three years. Railroads
are not built in dull times, nor during
declining prospects, but only when the
business of the country is on an
ascending grade. It takes
a great deal of iron and labor to
build 10,000 miles of railroad, and the
money thus let loose will do a great deal
to bring about the good times that are so
much wished for. It will give work to
an army of laborers, to mills, mines and
manufacturers, and these in turn will
furnish employment to artisans of every
calling. Before the close of 1886 the
country will be on the crest of another
wave of prosperity.

HIGH LICENSE AND PROHIBI-
TION.

If prohibition were an effective way of
stopping the use of whisky, it would as
effectually prohibit the sale thereof. The
reports of the federal revenue officers do
not show that in Kansas prohibition is
driving the whisky traffic to the wall.
On the contrary, it seems to nourish and
strengthen that traffic. The books of the
United States collector of internal revenue
show a marked increase in the num-
ber of stamps issued to dealers in spirits
for the year ending April 30, 1886, over
the previous year. The actual figures
are as follows:

Retail liquor dealers' stamps issued for year ending April 30, 1885.....	2772
For year ending April 30, 1886.....	2853

Wholesale liquor dealers' stamps April 30, 1885.....	60
For year ending April 30, 1886.....	83

Wholesale liquor dealers' stamps April 30, 1885.....	104
For year ending April 30, 1886.....	15

The total number of places where in-
toxicants are sold in the state where the
revenue law has been complied with is
now 5008. This is probably about 70 per
cent. of the number of places in the state
where intoxicants are sold and the law
not complied with.

The evidence of these figures is con-
vincing to any man open to conviction
that prohibition is a factor in promoting
temperance in a future.

On the opposite hand it is proved by
figures as authentic as those quoted that
in those states which have adopted high
license the decrease in the number of
drinking-places is from one-fourth to one-
third of the total number, and at the
same time the revenue is doubled and
trebled.

The people of Texas may say for them-
selves whether they will cut down the
number of places where liquor is sold,
and increase their revenue from that
source by high license, or increase the
number of such places, encourage viola-
tions of law, and cut off the revenue from
that source entirely, by prohibition.

WINDS AND CYCLONES.

The winds that have proved so de-
structive to life and property in Missouri,
Indiana and Illinois are not the dreaded
cyclones, but appear, from the accounts
published, to be either violent gales or
hurricanes. The destruction of Sauk
Rapids, Minnesota, a few weeks ago, was
by a cyclone, but the disasters at Kansas
City and other points in Missouri and
Indiana were produced by wind-storms
of extraordinary force and severity.

A cyclone is distinguished from all
other movements of the air by the rotary
motion of the wind. It moves across the
country invariably from southwest to
northeast, and in the Northern hemi-
sphere the wind rotates from right to left.
The pathway of the destroyer is not
often more than fifty yards in width,
though it sometimes expands to a
hundred yards. The onward mo-
tion of the funnel-cloud that is the
center of agitation is not more than
three or four miles an hour, but the
rotary velocity of the current is as great
as two hundred miles an hour. It is this
tremendous speed that makes a cyclone
so destructive to everything in its way,
that has given it strength to lift thirty-
ton locomotives from the track and hurl
them through the air, to twist iron rail-
road ties to which they were spiked,
to overwhelm in ruins the most substan-
tial buildings of stone, and to inspire, in
the regions that are subject to such vi-
sitations, the most pitiful terror.

A mere windstorm is nothing. Strong
winds are safe against the most violent
wind, as long as it blows in a steady di-
rection. The buildings blown down in
Kansas City by the storm were weak
structures, one of which had been
condemned as unsafe, all of which
were unable to stand any unusual strain.
The storm passed over the heart of the
city, yet only three or four houses were
destroyed. Had a cyclone traversed the
same way it would have cut a clean swath
of its entire width, and left hardly a house
behind.

Meteorological science can foretell a
storm or a hurricane, but it cannot give
warning of the approach of a cyclone.
The monster begins his career of wrath,
pounces down upon sleeping towns,
snatches up houses and people in his
whirling grasp, and flings them torn,
broken and lifeless to the ground, with-
out a note of warning to prepare for the
danger. It is this that causes such terror
of cyclones. The space they cover is so
narrow that people could escape by flight
if they knew of its coming. But they
know nothing of the danger until it is on
them, and escape is impossible.

Texas is comparatively free from such
disasters. Not once in a dozen years do
we have a first-class cyclone. Now and
then an infant of that family visits us,
but compared to the due large ones that
the Western states from the Indian Ter-
ritory to the great lakes are familiar with
ours are harmless. Let us be satisfied
with our lot, and be not envious of what
our neighbors have.

WHO DO REPRESENT THE PEOP-
LE?

In their rather remarkable "secret cir-
cular" the Knights of Labor and the
Farmers' alliance assert that the public
officers have for years "been filled by men
who do not represent the laboring classes
or masses of the people." So, in order to
give the people a chance to vote for men
who do represent the masses, they con-
siderately designate those men, so that
nobody shall make a mistake.

Of the men selected, two, S. M. Fur-
man and N. B. Bowlin, are at present in
office. Yet these very men are included
among those who, it is declared, do not
represent the masses of the people. Will
they represent the people any better by
being elected as candidates of the anti-
Democratic party in this county than
when elected by the people at large,
as they were in 1881? Another of

the candidates, Mr. J. P. Woods, was
elected on the Democratic ticket some
years back, with the men who are alleged
to be non-representative of the laboring
classes. He made a very good officer,
too. But will he make a better one by
being elected by the combination-backed
him now than he did make when elected
as a Democrat? What virtue is there in
the political part of the Farmers' alliance
and the Knights of Labor that makes a
man elected by them a "representative of
the masses" who was not a representative
of the masses when elected without their
aid? Can the leopard change his spots?

What interest, anyhow, have the farm-
ers or the laborers in the election of local
officers more than other people have?
They do not pay more taxes and have
more at stake than all other classes. The
evils of which they complain, as partial
and oppressive laws, cannot be lessened
by electing every county official in the
state. Those officials, if they do their
duties, can only enforce the laws enacted
for their government. Whatever is wrong
cannot be remedied by subordinate office-
holders. If the laws are imperfect they
need to be amended, and to secure such
changes as they desire the farmers must
send men to the legislature who will
enact such changes. Legislatures,
state and national, need to be attended
to. It is an idle waste of strength to put
up a ticket of candidates for every county
office, and shows that the object of those
who have committed the Farmers' al-
liance and the Knights of Labor to political
strife is not merely to correct the wrongs
of which they complain, but to get into
office or to put their friends there.

If our public officers have for years
been filled by men who did not represent
the laboring classes it was because the
laboring classes did not do their duty in
voting for the best men. Every election
has been free to everybody, and every
voter was at liberty to vote for the best
man. The laboring classes, if by such
term is meant the men who work for a
living, have always cast a large majority
of the votes. To say that the men elected
by them were not fair representatives of
the masses, is to say that the masses
didn't have sense enough to know how to
vote. Now the men who make that
charge propose to restrict the free right
of voting for whomever one may choose,
to the necessity of voting for candidates
whom they have selected. This is in-
deed a stride in the direction of political
freedom.

A LONG STEP DOWNWARD.

The step taken by the delegates of the
Farmers' alliance and the Knights of
Labor in nominating a county ticket in
Tarrant county must be regretted by
every sincere, reflecting friend of the
people who are in those organizations.
It is a bold plunge into the vortex of
politics, which in the end will wreck the
alliance and the labor organization. It
is done against the protest of the highest
and ablest officers of both orders, who,
in the persons of Mr. Dunlap and Mr.
Powderly, have warned them of the dan-
ger of taking part in political strife, and
besought them to avoid that danger.
Reckless of consequences, heedless of
advice, a Radical element in both orders
are driving them forward to destruction
to gratify their ambitions and resent-
ments by making the membership of the
lodges and assemblies a political solidi-
arity.

THE GAZETTE honestly regrets the ac-
tion of the Tarrant county Farmers' al-
liance and Knights of Labor, or, as these
organizations must henceforth be called,
the political opposition, because the ex-
ample of Tarrant county will have imi-
tators throughout the state among lodges
that, without that example, would have
kept out of political strife. We regret
this, not as a Democratic journal, fearful
of the opposition that is threatened, but
out of honest regard for the welfare of
the men who belong to the Farmers' al-
liance and the Knights of Labor. Con-
ducted upon the principles had in view
by their founders, these orders are capa-
ble of doing much for the good of farmers
and working people of all classes. But
those principles have been departed from,
and the early dissolution of the organiza-
tions, or their decay and disablement, is
an inevitable consequence. Looking upon
them as doomed, unless a change is made
in their management, THE GAZETTE is
genuinely sorry that a mistake so fatal
and so foolish should have been made.

There was work for both organizations,
worthy of their proudest attention. This
work was outside of the political arena.
It was in the moral, intellectual, social
uplifting of the people, who need help to
better their condition. Men joined them
with this hope in their hearts, that by
working together an influence could be
built up which would lead them on
toward a happier destiny. They had no
thought of entering into an agreement to
build up a gigantic political society, with
grips, passwords, mysteries and para-
phernalia, which should take the place
of a caucus, make nominations for
political office, and bind the minority
to adhere to this caucus action of the
majority to support men whom they do
not believe worthy of support.

A cohesive neutrality of the organiza-
tions is gone, and the spirit of philanthropy
and the feeling of confidence in each
other which inspired the members to come
together is no more active among them.
They are no longer working for the
good of the whole, but for the advan-
tage of a few who want office. They are
divided into factions, each intent upon
the nomination of its favorites and com-
pelling the others to support the ticket
thus made by the power of the caucus.
Scisms and revolts must ensue, and the
end is rupture and disintegration.

A political society may be kept alive
for political purposes. Of this Tammany
is an example. But a professed benevo-
lent-social organization cannot be main-
tained by the same methods that have
made Tammany successful and powerful.
It must restrict its duties to the accom-
plishment of its ends. When it goes be-
yond this and attempts to make of itself

an omnibus organization, failure neces-
sarily follows.

We have hope that Mr. Dunlap and
Mr. Powderly, and the men who believe
and act with them, will be able to recall
their associates from the rashness of
political enterprise, and undo what has
been done. To do this will, of itself,
create a bad feeling, for it will discredit
the conduct of the men who led the
others astray, and will give offense to
them. But it is better to offend and lose
a few, thereby saving the others, than to
lose all, as is sure to be the case if the
orders are committed to political con-
tests. If wisdom rules, all may yet be
well. But folly, intemperance and ig-
norance cannot remain in the lead.

MODERN JACOBINISM.

French history is full of examples of
the kind of influence exerted by political
societies. The Jacobin society is the
most famous, or, correctly speaking,
infamous, of all. It was founded in the
name of liberty, for the resistance of op-
pression, the correction of evil laws, the
redress of grievances, and the propaga-
ndism of "advanced ideas." For five
years it ruled France, and its rule is
memorable as the bloodiest in the history
of a country whose history is a chronicle
written in blood. Robespierre, Marat
and Danton were its servants and its
apostles. The guillotine was its sign,
athelism its creed. In the name of liberty
and equality the rights of the people were
trodden upon, and the only equality was
in the grave. No abuses were too
monstrous for those in power,
whose careers ended only when a
more ferocious tyrant overthrew them,
chopped their heads off, and ruled in the
same way. The saturnalia shocked the
moral sense of the civilized world, and it
was not abated until Bonaparte seized
the control of the nation and made him-
self a more absolute despot than the king
whose tyranny had provoked the revolu-
tion. After twenty-five years of blood-
shed and terror, the popular effort in be-
half of liberty left the country just
where it began.

Who can doubt that there is a spirit
among the Knights of Labor which, if not
restrained by a wholesome fear, would
repeat the history of the French revolu-
tion in this country? The boycott is as
vicious an act of tyranny as any ever or-
dered by the directory that stopped short
of bloodshed, and the boycott is blood-
less because those who make use of it
dare not go so far. What difference is
there between starving a man into sub-
mission and torturing him into submis-
sion? Both come from the violence of
tyrannous hearts, and both were enacted
in the name of liberty so as to make liberty
a reproach and a by-word.

The Farmers' alliance, tied to the
Knights of Labor, is drifting toward
Jacobinism. Some of the alliances ap-
proved the boycott. We find others con-
verted into political agencies for the con-
trol of the government. They say they
have wrongs to redress. The French
Jacobins had greater. If they should
ever get control of this government, in
their function of a secret society, they
can maintain themselves only by dis-
abling all opposition and sacrificing the
liberties of the people that they set out
to preserve. To do otherwise, to allow
freedom of action and opinion, is to en-
courage an independence that will speed-
ily lead to their overthrow as a govern-
ing faction and a political entity. If they
would imitate the Jacobins in gaining
political power, they must imitate Jacobin
methods in retaining that power. There
need not be bloodshed to give such
imitation its effect. The spirit of this
age and of this people revolts at blood-
shed. Laws may be made oppressive and tyrants
may secure themselves without the guil-
lotine and the battle; but the restraint
of liberty is no less galling, the oppres-
sion of the mind no more welcome, by
being less barbarously sustained.

Making a political instrument of the
alliance is turning it into a modern
Jacobin society, which will lead it in the
same path and to the same end that the
Jacobins of 1789 went. Pause before the
irrevocable step is taken, count the cost,
and take a wiser course.

THE INDEPENDENT SCHEME.

In a subdued and unobtrusive way the
Marion Martin boom is beginning to be
heard in the land. It shrinks from public
notoriety. No one is authorized to say
that there is really a movement to bring
the late lieutenant-governor out as an
active seeker after gubernatorial honors,
but that there is a very general design on
the part of his friends to push his claims
is not doubted. The shape that his can-
vass will take is not yet known; but
events now developing will soon reveal
what is hidden.

The ex-governor is especially a favorite
of the farming classes, and the circum-
stance that he is a practical farmer has
often been urged in his behalf as an ele-
ment of strength among the farmers. He
will probably receive the general support
of the Farmers' alliance and their allies,
the Knights of Labor. The question is,
how will that support be made most
effective for him? Will the farmers and
the Knights urge him before the Demo-
cratic convention, or will they make him
their candidate against the nominee of
the Democratic party?

If it is proposed to make a contest for
his nomination in the state convention by
the two orders that are backing him,
they must reverse their policy before
their support can be made effective there.
A combination that is putting out anti-
Democratic tickets in the counties can-
not expect recognition for its candidate
before a Democratic state convention.
Consistency is not an essential of politi-
cal management, but there must be a
limit to inconsistency; and the incon-
gruity of a party asking the Democrats
of the state to support its candidate for
governor while it is opposing the Demo-
cratic candidates in local contests is too
great to escape condemnation. Very
plainly, then, if Mr. Martin's farmer
friends expect to do anything for him be-

fore the Democratic convention, they
must reverse front in the county contests.
Where, as in Palo Pinto county, local
tickets have been nominated, they must
be withdrawn and the action of those who
nominated them must be condemned.
The Democratic discipline is too strict to
allow the enemies of the party name its
candidates. If the Farmers' alliance
and the Knights of Labor will not with-
draw their anti-Democratic candidates in
the county contests, their delegates will
have as little chance in a Democratic
state convention as a cat in a wheel with-
out claws.

But maybe Mr. Martin doesn't intend
to submit himself to a Democratic con-
vention. That is the talk now. An in-
dependent or mongrel ticket in the com-
ing campaign would possess unusual
elements of strength. With the Farmers'
alliance and the Knights of Labor behind
it, controlling, as they claim, more than
a hundred thousand voters, the opposi-
tion candidate is not to be trifled with.
Of course these 100,000 voters will not
cast 100,000 votes for him, as many of
them will adhere to the Democratic party
at all odds; but there are other sources
of strength. The Republicans will sup-
port any man to beat the Democrats, as
was shown in the last election, when they
gave Wash Jones an almost solid vote,
while Norton received a few contempti-
ble thousands. Probably 75,000 votes
may be counted as from this source. The
Greenbackers and the Prohibitionists,
two insignificant squads, will help to
swell the total.

These rabble forces, united, are not
despicable in point of numbers. The op-
position count upon them, and they will
be found rallying to the support of some
one against the Democratic candidate; if
not Marion Martin, some other person.
At present everything points to Marion
Martin as the man.

He wants to be governor. His ambi-
tion for that position led to the split with
Ireland, who coveted a re-nomination in
1881. He is just as anxious for the honor
now. As the marked candidate of the
Farmers' alliance and the Knights of La-
bor, anti-Democratic in their tendencies,
he will receive little consideration in a
convention of Democrats. The logic of it
all is that there is to be an independent
candidate, and Marion Martin is the man.
Well, let it be so. He is as good a victim
as any other.

AN INTRUDER ON LEASED PAS-
TURES.

A special in yesterday's GAZETTE con-
veyed more to the careful reader than
was told by the types. It recounted the
killing of Cyrus Farbridge by Charles Mc-
Fadden and O. D. Baker, and the circum-
stances under which the act was done.
Farbridge was living on a farm inside a
large pasture owned or leased by the
Beaumont Pasture company, in which
McFadden is a principal stockholder and
of which Baker is an employee. It is al-
leged, in justification of the killing, that
Farbridge was caught in the act of butch-
ering a cow belonging to the company in
which the others are concerned. But
Farbridge's neighbors give him a good
name, and there is general sympathy for
him.

If a searching investigation could re-
veal the bottom facts, the circumstances
of Farbridge living inside a big pasture
would probably be shown to have a close
connection with his death.

The lease law of this state allows actual
settlers to take up land inside a leased
pasture. But the men who hold the big
pastures under lease do not look with
favor on the entrance of settlers on their
holdings. One settler will not do much
harm, but his presence is a standing in-
vitation to others to join him, and a dozen
of them would soon take up the land and
render the pasture worthless. So that
one, the pioneer, must be discouraged
and kept away. If it is necessary to kill
him, kill him: the example will be strong
enough to keep other trespassers out. It
is a very simple thing to shoot him down,
and say that he was caught butchering
cattle or doing something else that, in the
mind of average Texas jury material, is
good cause for death.

The upholders of the lease law
will not have much to say about this
affair. It discredits everything that they
can say in support of the law. They hold
that it is no barrier to settlement, for the
clause allowing settlers to go into a
pasture, cut out a homestead and settle
on it, still holds open to him all the right
he possessed before the lease law was
passed. They will not see, or seem to
not admit, that this is a barren right
which cannot be availed of. The settler
may have the legal right to go on leased
pastures, but the company does not in-
vite him to assert his rights. He can be
made very uncomfortable by the cattle-
man who holds the surrounding land by
lease. He can be shot, and after death
accused of cattle-stealing. The risk is
too great for most men, and the big
pastures will not often be disturbed by
the intruding settler.

OUR BARNETT ARROAD.

Barnett Gibbs of Dallas has been to
Washington. Were our genial brannette
friend less personally known, the fact
that he is from Dallas would render it
unnecessary to state that he is in pos-
session of an office. Mr. Gibbs is lieut-
enant-governor of the state of Texas,
and a political Oliver. But, as we